

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1893.

No. 40.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

The yellow fever epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.—Continued.

BRUNSWICK, GA., September 29, 1893.

One death, wife of the man who died on 24th; 13 cases—5 white, 8 colored; 9 sent to camp; 70 discharged from Detention Camp.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,

Waynesville, Ga., September 29, 1893.

One hundred and fifty-nine remaining; 51 admitted, 11 discharged.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,

Waynesville, Ga., September 30, 1893.

Case of female suspicious. Sent with De Saussure to hospital. All precautions taken. Please secure additional medical men, subject to call if needed.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

DETENTION CAMP,

Waynesville, Ga., September 30, 1893.

Case reported turns out malarial fever.

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., September 30, 1893.

Fifteen new cases reported; no deaths; weather dry and cool. * * *

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., *September 30, 1893.*

Suspicious death at Jesup; local physician says not yellow fever, but asks for expert. What will you do? Answer quickly.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., *September 30, 1893.*

Mayor of Jesup asks for expert. Will you send officer from Brunswick or from camp of detention? Would urge this. Answer.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1893.*

Suspicious death at Jesup. Investigate immediately. Take necessary measures. Acknowledge.

CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S., for Surgeon-General.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1893.*

Murray ordered to investigate immediately and take necessary measures.

CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S., for Surgeon-General.

To Dr. BRUNNER,
Savannah, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

Will go to Jesup in two hours.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

Death from yellow fever yesterday, man 25 years old; diagnosis proved by all tests, and all doctors now agree.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

Have arranged to disinfect premises; will return to Brunswick to inspect camp and return here Tuesday.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1893.*

Murray, at Jesup, reports 1 death there from yellow fever yesterday.

CARTER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To Surgeon-General WYMAN, M. H. S.,
Breakwater Quarantine, Delaware.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, *October 1, 1893.*

Take every precaution to prevent spread from Jesup, and wire action

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, *Jesup, Ga.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1893.*

Was disease contracted in Jesup? Employ expert physician to take charge Jesup under you. Brunner can supply man.

AUSTIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S., for Surgeon-General.

To Surgeon R. D. MURRAY,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

Can not account for infection of case at Jesup. Not caught in or from Brunswick by present light. Think there have been cases for the past month. Will fully inspect Tuesday. No immune to spare here.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

Twelve cases reported, 10 white, 2 colored. Ten sent to camp. One case declared on St. Simons Island.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 1, 1893.*

What steps will Service take at Jesup? This point is an important one, and I must act immediately to protect Savannah.

W. F. BRUNNER,

Health Officer.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Jesup, Gardi, and Waresboro are either infected or suspected points. Am informed of suspicious fever at Waresboro. * * *

W. F. BRUNNER,

Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Send De Saussure immediately to Waresboro, Ga. Suspicious fever reported there. Have him wire situation to Bureau, also to Murray, and return to his station if no fever at Waresboro.

AUSTIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S.,

For the Supervising Surgeon-General.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. GEDDINGS.

DETENTION CAMP, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Will send De Saussure first train to-morrow morning. Have heard Waresboro rumor authoritatively denied. H. D. GEDDINGS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Brunner wires Gardi and Waresboro either infected or suspected. I have ordered De Saussure to inspect Waresboro and report by wire to you. Send Faget to inspect Gardi and have him wire Bureau at once, and return to Brunswick.

AUSTIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S.,

For the Supervising Surgeon-General.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

I will go to Gardi. Fagét must go to Fancy Bluff. I will be at Jesup to-morrow. Must see Geddings this evening.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Have just returned from camp, where I ordered extension of limits. De Saussure will try to go to Waresboro to-morrow. I expect to go to Gardi, Bellvista, and Jesup to-morrow.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Have ordered De Saussure to inspect Waresboro and Fagét to inspect Gardi. Wire name of reliable physician for inspector at Jesup.

AUSTIN,

Surgeon, M. H. S.,

For the Supervising Surgeon-General.

To W. F. BRUNNER, M. D.,
Savannah, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Send competent physician immediately to Jesup as inspector, and direct him to report by wire to Murray for full orders. Arrange compensation and wire name. Murray ordered to prevent persons leaving Jesup except through camp at Waynesville.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. W. F. BRUNNER,
Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Have secured best available man here, Dr. Frank T. Lincoln. I have two men stationed at Jesup, who will assist Service if called on. Lincoln leaves to-morrow morning.

W. F. BRUNNER,

Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

All contiguous cities have quarantined against us. One case pronounced yellow fever by Murray. Five cases fever here pronounced

suspicious by local physicians; but convalescent. No experienced physicians here. Town panicky. Will you not detail experienced man to take charge of the situation here? Answer.

JAMES STEELE,
Mayor.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1893.

Have ordered experienced physician from Savannah.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

To JAMES STEELE, Mayor, Brunswick, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1893.

Brunner wired to send inspector to Jesup, who reports to you. Prevent persons leaving Jesup except through camp at Waynesville. Passenger cars and—except when necessary—freight cars should not be allowed to stop at Jesup.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1893.

Dr. Lincoln, of Savannah, reaches Jesup to-morrow forenoon. Brunner has two men there to assist you. Place Lincoln in charge under you. Acting Assistant Surgeon Booth, of Shreveport, ordered to report to you for duty. Is immune. Employ Wall as recommended. Should have a man on St. Simons. Wire what guard you have to prevent refugees from St. Simons getting to Darien.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,
Brunswick, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 2, 1893.

Employ competent substitute. Proceed immediately to Jesup, Ga., for duty. Report arrival by wire to Surgeon Murray, Brunswick, for full orders; also report arrival to Bureau. Acknowledge.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon BOOTH, M. H. S.,
Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 3, 1893.

Will depart at 5:30 a. m. of October 4 for Jesup, Ga.

A. A. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 2, 1893.

My Jesup man just wired 5 suspicious cases reported to board of health.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Report from reliable source E. H. Crowley died at Way Cross several days ago of yellow fever, black vomit marking case. Have wired Murray.

W. F. BRUNNER,
Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Have De Saussure inspect Way Cross, returning from Waresboro. E. H. Crowley is reported to have died there several days ago with black vomit.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. GEDDINGS, M. H. S.,
Detention Camp, Waynesville, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

Have ordered inspection of Way Cross by De Saussure. Have ordered two more immune doctors to report to Murray. Lincoln's services accepted.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. BRUNNER, M. H. S.,
Savannah, Ga.

WARESBORO, GA., *October 3, 1893.*

Rumor false. But one case of sickness in town, plain malarial fever, not a refugee.

P. G. DE SAUSSURE, M. D.
To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WAY CROSS, GA., *October 3, 1893.*

Every facility given me for thorough inspection. Town very clean. No fever of any kind; some diarrheal diseases. But 2 deaths in twenty-two days, 1 an infant, cholera infantum, three days ago, the other that of Crowley, twenty-two days since, from malarial fever. None of his family (all reagents) have been sick since.

P. G. DE SAUSSURE.

BRUNSWICK, GA., *October 2, 1893.*

Eleven cases reported—4 white, 7 colored. No deaths. Two cases reported on St. Simons, 9 sent to camp.

R. D. MURRAY,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 2, 1893.*

What measures are being taken to keep off Brunswick refugees? Is assistance needed?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon S. KENAN,
Darien, Ga.

DARIEN, GA., October 3, 1893.

We are healthy and using every means in our power to keep off disease and refugees. More means to strengthen guards the next three or four weeks would materially assist us.

S. KENAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1893.

How many guards have you now? State number required of Service.
* * * Wire reply.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon KENAN, M. H. S.,

Darien, Ga.

DARIEN, GA., October 3, 1893.

Have 8 guards. Could use 8 more if we had them.

S. KENAN,

Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Employ 8 additional guards.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Acting Assistant Surgeon KENAN, M. H. S.,

Darien, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1893.

If Jesup is infected place inspectors on railroads from Jesup, so as to prevent egress of Jesup people by neighboring railroad stations.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S.,

Jesup, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 3, 1893.

Ten new cases; 3 deaths, 1 of which was a relapse; 4 discharged; 10 sent to camp; 1 new case on Jekyl Island.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 3, 1893.

Lincoln was left by morning train. Will leave this afternoon.

W. F. BRUNNER,

Health Officer.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

JESUP, GA., October 3, 1893.

Six cases declared in four parts of town. * * * Will send some persons to camp to-day. Will employ train to carry them to Dock Junction, 4 miles from Brunswick, to meet camp train.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1893.

What measures did you inaugurate at Jesup?

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY,

Brunswick, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 4, 1893.

Terrell, Atlanta, wishes to have an order to fumigate mail at Jesup. I can have this done at Jesup office. Branham is at St. Simons to remain, is very efficient, and in my opinion immune. Lincoln will do medical work at Jesup. * * * Will send for Wall for practice here. Surrounded Jesup by guards. Have fumigated the house where Warren died. * * * The people are very poor, too poor in clothing to go to camp in numbers. Will soon need assistance. I will return to-morrow with nurses to care for 2 fatally ill women, as there are but 5 immunes in the place. Will carry first load to camp to-morrow if special train can be provided. St. Simons people can not pass back river guard en route to Darien; have been very busy for past week and out all last night and to-day in rain. Dr. Robert Burford taken down to-day. The loss of his active labor will cripple us for a few days.

De Saussure says Waresboro has only 1 case of sickness in town; plain case of malarial fever, not a refugee, and Way Cross town clean; Crowley's death, after twenty-two days, from malaria; all his family, not immune, exposed; none sick since; Fagét reports at Fancy Bluffs 1 case of malarial fever only, but 4 new cases at Jekyl.

MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 4, 1893.

Sixteen new cases, 6 of which are at Jekyl Island; 8 white, 8 colored, 1 death. Report of yesterday omitted 5 new cases sent in after board meeting. Dr. Wall is en route. Answer me at Jesup. Am sending medical supplies and lumber for extra tent floors to camp to-day.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Request that you order all mails leaving Jesup, Ga., disinfected.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To the SUPERINTENDENT RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,

Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1893.

Your request relative to fumigating at Jesup received, and Superintendent Terrell, Railway Mail Service, Atlanta, has been instructed to arrange for the fumigation at once.

WHITE,

General Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WAY CROSS, GA., October 4, 1893.

Have employed Dr. A. P. English as Government inspector between Way Cross and Jesup. * * * Wire him instructions. * * *

A. M. KNIGHT, Mayor.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Inspect trains from Jesup and prevent persons from Jesup or Gardi entering Way Cross. Inspect at most available point and board trains if necessary.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. A. P. ENGLISH, Way Cross, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Dr. English has been appointed inspector between Way Cross and Jesup at request of Mayor Knight. Inspect Gardi, and if infected treat same as Jesup.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S., Jesup, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Carter left this afternoon for Way Cross to aid in outside work, supervising, train inspection, investigation of suspected places, cordon, etc. Directed to report to you.

WYMAN,

Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Surgeon MURRAY, M. H. S., Jesup, Ga.

JESUP, GA., October 5, 1893.

Have carefully inspected Gardi's community of 125 people in half mile radius; free from all sign of yellow fever; Warren could not get it there; no new cases here; the six cases are doing well, except one; no trains of any sort stop in Jesup; no need of train inspector at Way Cross; Jesup closely guarded and carefully attended; * * * I will go to Detention Camp; have burned Warren's effects and fumigated house; * * cannot leave Jesup till 5 to-morrow; will inspect Screven to-day.

R. D. MURRAY,

Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRUNSWICK, GA., October 5, 1893.

Surgeon Murray at Jesup; Dr. Fagét at Jekyl; 9 new cases—1 white, 8 colored; no deaths.

CRAGG,

Steward, M. H. S., for Surgeon Murray.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Smallpox at Reading.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Philadelphia, September 27, 1893.

DEAR SIR: The Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, board of health reports that for the two weeks ended September 25, 1893, 73

new cases of smallpox occurred in that city, with 4 deaths, making a total of 460 cases of that disease to date, with 11 deaths.

Seventy patients were discharged and released during this period from hospital and homes, 115 cases were treated at their homes, and 27 cases were admitted to hospital. Forty-two cases remain under treatment in St. Joseph's Hospital, and 46 houses remain infected.

Very truly, yours,

BENJAMIN LEE, M. D.,
Secretary.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Partial destruction of Gulf Quarantine Station.

BILOXI, MISS., October 4, 1893.

Gulf Quarantine Station destroyed by hurricane. Pierhead demolished; *Welch* aground on point; will take two months and \$5,000 to float her and repair damages. Recommend that quarantine work be transacted at Ship Island, as buildings are uninhabitable and unsafe, and request authority to remove station at once. With regret, I report the probable death of Steward L. A. Duckert, Nurse Mackenzie, Seaman Miller, and 2 patients. * * *.

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Sad news received. Spare no effort to ascertain fate of Steward Duckert and others. Send full report by mail. Wire what part of quarantine plant is left. Begin quarantine work at once on Ship Island. Further instructions follow.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. GUITÉRAS, Biloxi, Miss.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1893.

Important that fate of patients should be known, and if bodies found, to prevent persons, through curiosity or otherwise, coming into contact. Should be buried and bedding burned. Have you guard at Chan-deleur?

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

To Dr. GUITÉRAS, Biloxi, Miss.

Yellow fever on a vessel arriving at Key West.

KEY WEST, FLA., October 3, 1893.

British brigantine *J. H. Dexter*, eleven days out from Cienfuegos, bound for Hampton Roads, arrived here to-day with 1 case of yellow fever and 1 suspicious convalescent aboard. Captain had yellow fever in hospital at Cienfuegos. Nine persons aboard. Dr. Sweeting sent her to Tortugas.

J. M. EAGER,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Disinfection of unlabeled baggage.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 28, 1893.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter (H. R. C.) of the 26th instant, I have the honor to state that I have suggested to the officials of the steamship companies that they would have constructed a box about 6 feet square, properly lined and suitably arranged in every way to answer the purpose of disinfection of any pieces of hand baggage that may be brought here without the proper label on it.

They will have this work done as soon as practicable, so that we will have it ready for use by the time the *Illinois* and *British Princess* arrive early next week. Yesterday the German steamship *Steinhof* arrived here, and we found about ten pieces of hand baggage unlabeled, and we improvised a place in the ship's bathroom to disinfect these pieces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 28, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the German steamship *München* from Bremen arrived at this port yesterday morning with 437 passengers.

The immigrants' baggage found without labels included several trunks, chests, boxes, bales, and smaller pieces. These articles were placed in one of the compartments of the vessel (the hospital), where the packages were opened and placed about the room and over the iron bedsteads. Steam was then turned on and the temperature of the compartment raised to 100° C., or more, to which temperature the articles were exposed for a period of thirty minutes.

This work caused some delay in discharging cargo and in coaling the ship and in starting the immigrants' train west. The disinfected baggage was for the most part packed up without any attempt at drying the same.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Condition of South Atlantic Quarantine Station.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE, September 24, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the naphtha launch *Hygeia* arrived here on the 21st instant, from Savannah, Ga., under the care of Mr. Kidwell, expert engineer. She came in good condition, and Mr. Kidwell expresses himself as highly pleased with her on this, her maiden trip. I have had the opportunity to try her with Mr. Kidwell, and in all respects she gives me much satisfaction, as other than being a handsome craft she seems both safe and swift. She completes the only remaining demand to make this station a most thoroughly equipped national outpost against the introduction of infection and all that such introduction would entail.

With the completion of the new wharf and the erection of the commodious steam sterilizer and sulphur furnace of the Charleston pattern early in the season, this station was placed amongst the most thoroughly equipped of this country; and modern methods have prevailed here during this season. The successful sinking of an artesian well at the disinfection wharf insures pure water greatly in excess of all demands. The employes of the station are, with few exceptions, trained and experienced quarantine attendants, and they aid most materially, through such experience, in the results attained in the sterilization of ships suspected of bearing infection. * * *

Very respectfully,

EUGENE WASDIN,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended September 30, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, Pa., September 30, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 24.....	Ohio.....	Liverpool.....	373
Sept. 27.....	Steinhöft.....	Hamburg.....	108
	Total.....		481

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended September 30, 1893.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, Mass., October 2, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 24.....	Steamship Pavonia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	669
Sept. 25.....	Steamship City of Kingston..	Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	2
Sept. 28.....	Steamship Venetian.....	London, England.....	1
Sept. 30.....	Barkentine Alfred.....	St. Pierre, Miquelon.....	5
Sept. 30.....	Steamship Francisco.....	Hull, England.....	2
	Total.....		679

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended September 30, 1893.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 1, 1893.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended September 30, 1893; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Total.
1893.			
Sept. 24	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	53
Sept. 24	Steamship Bohemia.....	Stettin, Helsingborg, etc.....	336
Sept. 25	Steamship Alaska.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	205
Sept. 25	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	150
Sept. 26	Steamship State of Nebraska...	Glasgow and Merville.....	302
Sept. 26	Steamship Devonla.....	do.....	102
Sept. 26	Steamship Elbe.....	Bremen.....	459
Sept. 26	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	324
Sept. 27	Steamship Roland.....	Bremen.....	527
Sept. 28	Steamship Aller.....	do.....	313
Sept. 28	Steamship Vega.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	188
Sept. 28	Steamship Dubbeldam.....	Rotterdam.....	128
Sept. 28	Steamship Schiedam.....	Amsterdam.....	67
Sept. 29	Steamship Gothia.....	Hamburg.....	99
Sept. 29	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool.....	376
Sept. 29	Steamship Thingvalla.....	Copenhagen.....	382
Sept. 30	Steamship Umbria.....	Liverpool.....	301
	Total.....		4,372

Dr. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner of Immigration.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 30, 1893.

Twenty-three vessels inspected and passed

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 30, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British s. s. Empire.....	Sept. 25	Poti.....	Phila.....	Sent to Reedy Is- land for disinfection.	Sept. 26

Four vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE, REEDY ISLAND STATION.

Week ended September 24, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American bk. G. de Zaldo.....	Sept. 18	Cienfuegos.	Phila.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 18
American sch. J. C. Sweeny.....	Sept. 19	Brunswick.	Wilmington.	do.....	Sept. 22
American sch. Elwood Burton.	Sept. 19	do.....	Phila.....	do.....	Sept. 23
British s. s. Angerton.....	Sept. 24	Hamburg...	do.....	Held for instruc- tions.	

Twenty-three vessels inspected and passed.
Three vessels spoken and passed.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 28, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Am. sch. Manuel R. Cuza*.....	Sept. 21	Tampico.....	Mobile.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 27
Am. sch. Helen Killer.....	Sept. 22	Caibarien....	Pascagoula....	.....do.....	Sept. 27
Am. bkn. Alice C. Dickerman..	Sept. 23	Matanzas....	Mobile.....	.....do.....	Sept. 28
Norwegian bk. Phoebe.....	Sept. 23	Demerara....	Horn Island...	.....do.....	Sept. 26
Austrian bk. Nikita.....	Sept. 23	Santos.....	Ship Island...	Held for disinfection.	
American sch. Hildegard.....	Sept. 25	Caibarien....	Pascagoula....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 28
Am. sch. Rebecca Goddard.....	Sept. 26	San Juan, Porto Rico	.....do.....	.....do.....	
Am. sch. Flora Woodhouse.....	Sept. 27	Havana.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
British s. s. Ravensdale.....	Sept. 27	Progreso and Vera Cruz.	Ship Island...	.....do.....	

* Previously reported.

One vessel inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 16, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American sch. Champion	Sept. 11	Havana	Key West ...	Disinfected.....	Sept. 16

Week ended September 23, 1893.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
American sch. Irene.....	Sept. 18	Matanzas....	Key West ...	Disinfected.....	Sept. 23
American sch. Sarah A. Fuller..	Sept. 18	.....do.....	Punta Gorda.	.....do.....	Sept. 23
American sch. Benj. S. Curry...	Sept. 19	Cardenas....	Key West ...	.....do.....	Sept. 24

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended September 23, 1893.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

FLORIDA.—Month of July, 1893. Reports from the cities of Jacksonville and Pensacola and 45 counties, having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total of 211 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; and enteric fever, 15.

IOWA—*Atlantic*.—Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 5, including dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1.

Burlington.—Month of August, 1893. Population 30,000. Total deaths, 29, including typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 1.

Cedar Rapids.—Month of July, 1893. Population, 25,000. Total deaths, 21, including consumption, 1; pneumonia, 3.

Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 25, including consumption, 1.

Clinton.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 22,000. Total deaths, 39, including diphtheria, 2; consumption, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

Council Bluffs.—Month of August, 1893. Population (estimated), 35,000. Total deaths, 26, including typhoid fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; rabies, 1.

Davenport.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 35,500. Total deaths, 56, including diphtheria, 1; consumption, 7; pneumonia, 4; whooping cough, 2; meningitis, 2; cholera infantum, 12.

Des Moines.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 75,846. Total deaths, 82, including diphtheria, 6; consumption, 7; pneumonia, 1; dysentery, 2.

Dubuque.—Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 45, including diphtheria, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; consumption, 4; pneumonia, 2.

Fort Dodge.—Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 4, including consumption, 1; whooping cough, 1; diarrhea, 1.

Mason City.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 5,000. Total deaths, 7.

Ottumwa.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 17,000. Total deaths, 17, including consumption, 3; typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1.

Sioux City.—Month of August, 1893. Total deaths, 29, including typhoid fever, 3; consumption, 1; diphtheria, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended September 23, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 61 observers indicate that typhoid fever, bronchitis, and remittent fever increased, and that typho-malarial fever decreased in area of prevalence. Enteric fever was reported present at 46 places, scarlet fever at 38, diphtheria at 26, and measles at 4 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of August, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 158 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 11,037 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,040; smallpox, 11; enteric fever, 157; scarlet fever, 63; croup and diphtheria, 328; measles, 44; and whooping cough, 129.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The 11,037 deaths during August represent an estimated death rate of 21.20 for the entire State; for 150 cities, villages, and populous towns, having 4,785,000 population, it is 22.75, and for the rural portion of the State, 15.40. The average daily mortality for the month was 356, which is nearly that for this month in the two years preceding. It has fallen from a daily rate in July of 398, which is customary. There were 1,280 fewer deaths reported than in July. A greater diminution than this occurred in the maritime district, but there has been an increased mortality in the Mohawk Valley and in the western districts. This variation has been chiefly in diarrheal diseases, which caused hardly half as many deaths in New York and vicinity, while elsewhere it has uniformly increased over July, in the cities and country alike.

Of other zymotic diseases, those showing an increase of mortality in all parts of the State are typhoid fever and whooping cough, there being also a slight increase in malarial diseases in the maritime district. The customary increase in the mortality from typhoid fever in August is relatively the same as usual, but the mortality from it both in July and August is less than it was last year. In cities and villages there were 2.60 deaths per 100,000 population, and in the country 2.17. The increase in whooping cough, which caused 129 deaths, is distributed in all parts of the State. Diphtheria caused a less number of deaths (327) than in any month of the year, but is more prevalent than a year ago. In Jamestown it has been epidemic, and the southern tier district is the only one that shows an increase in mortality from this cause. The mortality from measles (44) is much less than it was a year ago. It is limited almost entirely to New York City. Deaths from all local diseases are fewer than in July.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000; white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Deaths, white, 15; colored, 37; total, 52, including phthisis pulmonalis, 11; enteric fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

Knoxville.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 40,385; white, 31,273; colored, 9,112. Deaths, white, 38; colored, 18; total, 56, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and enteric fever, 3.

Memphis.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 61,500; white, 33,800; colored, 27,700. Deaths, white, 37; colored, 45; total, 82, including phthisis pulmonalis, 12, and whooping cough, 2.

Nashville.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 87,754; white, 54,595; colored, 33,159. Deaths, white, 65; colored, 83; total, 148, including phthisis pulmonalis, 14; enteric fever, 12; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City*.—Month of August, 1893. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 50, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 3; enteric fever, 3; and phthisis pulmonalis, 4.

Publications received.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island for the year ended December 31, 1892.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Variceloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Baltimore, Md.....	Sept. 30.....	434,439	153	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	4	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	Sept. 30.....	35,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 23.....	448,477	197	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	5	1
Boston, Mass.....	Sept. 30.....	448,477	234	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	7	.....
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Sept. 30.....	806,343	330	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	7	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 23.....	1,099,850	452	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4	15	1
Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 30.....	1,099,850	476	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	12	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sept. 29.....	296,908	94	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	Sept. 23.....	205,876	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	Sept. 16.....	40,634	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.....	Sept. 23.....	40,634	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	Sept. 30.....	74,398	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Sept. 30.....	105,436	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Sept. 30.....	164,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	Sept. 30.....	76,306	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	Sept. 30.....	1,515,301	678	80	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13	2	23	8
Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 2.....	140,452	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 9.....	140,452	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 16.....	140,452	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 23.....	140,452	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola, Fla.....	Sept. 23.....	11,750	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Sept. 23.....	1,046,964	337	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	13	.....
Portland, Me.....	Sept. 30.....	36,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	Sept. 23.....	81,388	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	Sept. 30.....	133,896	43	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	Sept. 23.....	208,997	116	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 2, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States :						
Eastport, Me.....	51		3	.93	.07	
Portland, Me.....	53		5	.86		.36
Northfield, Vt.....	51		7	.70		.70
Manchester, N. H.....	56		6	.79		.69
Boston, Mass.....	58		6	.81		.81
Nantucket, Mass.....	59		7	1.19		.09
Block Island, R. I.....	59		5	.86	.44	
New London, Conn.....	59		7	.93		.13
Middle Atlantic States :						
Albany, N. Y.....	58		6	.84		.24
New York, N. Y.....	62		8	.82		.82
Philadelphia, Pa.....	64		8	.65		.65
Atlantic City, N. J.....	62		8	.77		.27
Baltimore, Md.....	64		8	.79		.79
Washington, D. C.....	63		8	.82		.52
Lynchburg, Va.....	65		11	.89	.51	
Norfolk, Va.....	67		7	.96	.34	
South Atlantic States :						
Charlotte, N. C.....	66		6	.86	.44	
Raleigh, N. C.....	66		10	.82	.88	
Wilmington, N. C.....	69		5	1.28		.78
Charleston, S. C.....	72		0	1.26		1.26
Augusta, Ga.....	71		1	.77	.08	
Savannah, Ga.....	72		0	1.05		1.05
Jacksonville, Fla.....	75	1		1.83		1.63
Titusville, Fla.....	77	1		1.84		.84
Jupiter, Fla.....	79		1	1.86		.06
Key West, Fla.....	81		1	1.68		1.18
Gulf States :						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67	1		.79		.69
Pensacola, Fla.....	74			.90		
Mobile, Ala.....	73		0	.91	4.81	
Montgomery, Ala.....	72		0	.68		.28
Vicksburg, Miss.....	72		0	.70		.10
New Orleans, La.....	75	3		.86	2.24	
Shreveport, La.....	72	2		.79		.79
Fort Smith, Ark.....	68		0	.72	1.48	
Little Rock, Ark.....	69	1		.86		.26
Palestine, Tex.....	71	5		.84		.74
Galveston, Tex.....	76	4		1.22		.62
San Antonio, Tex.....	73	7		.77		.77
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	76	4		1.19		.99
Ohio Valley and Tennessee :						
Memphis, Tenn.....	68		0	.75		.65
Nashville, Tenn.....	66		2	.76		.36
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	67		1	.84		.54
Knoxville, Tenn.....	66		2	.65		.35
Louisville, Ky.....	65		3	.63	.27	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	61		3	.70	.50	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	64		6	.51	1.79	
Columbus, Ohio.....	61		7	.63		.43
Pittsburg, Pa.....	62		10	.56		.56
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.....	56		8	.70		.60
Rochester, N. Y.....	56		8	.60		.50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	57		7	.84		.84
Erie, Pa.....	59		9	.95		.95
Cleveland, Ohio.....	59		7	.77		.67
Sandusky, Ohio.....	60		6	.70		.60
Toledo, Ohio.....	59		7	.56		.36
Detroit, Mich.....	58		6	.56		.36
Port Huron, Mich.....	56		6	.58		.38
Alpena, Mich.....	52		4	.98		.98
Marquette, Mich.....	51		5	.98		.58
Green Bay, Wis.....	54		4	.79	.60	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55		5	.79	.81	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	57		5	.68	2.32	
Chicago, Ill.....	59		5	.72	.58	
Duluth, Minn.....	51		5	.89	.21	

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended October 2, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley :						
St. Paul, Minn.....	55		7	.62	.18	
La Crosse, Wis.....	56		6	.84	.44	
Dubuque, Iowa.....	58		6	.91	1.39	
Davenport, Iowa.....	59		3	.71	1.69	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	59		3	.77	.33	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	61		1	.84	.36	
Springfield, Ill.....	61		1	.81		.34
Cairo, Ill.....	65		0	.56	.94	
St. Louis, Mo.....	65		1	.68	.32	
Missouri Valley :						
Springfield, Mo.....	63	1		.75	1.15	
Kansas City, Mo.....	64		0	.96	.64	
Concordia, Kans.....	62		4	.32	1.48	
Omaha, Nebr.....	60		2	.70	1.00	
Yankton, S. Dak.....	57		5	.54	.36	
Valentine, Nebr.....	56		6	.35		.15
Huron, S. Dak.....	54		6	.55		.35
Pierre, S. Dak.....	57		5	.19	.81	
Extreme Northwest :						
Moorehead, Minn.....	50		6	.56	.44	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	47		3	.49	.21	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	51		3	.28	.62	
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	51		5	.18	.82	
Rocky Mountain Slope :						
Havre, Mont.....	50		2	.19		.19
Helena, Mont.....	52		7	.23	1.57	
Rapid City, S. D.....	56			.14		
Spokane, Wash.....	53			.36	.04	
Walla Walla, Wash.....	61		3	.17	.33	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	55		3	.07	.23	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58		2	.30	1.00	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	52		6	.14	.16	
North Platte, Nebr.....	57		5	.28	.12	
Denver, Colo.....	57		7	.14	.46	
Montrose, Colo.....	57		7	.28	.82	
Pueblo, Colo.....	59		3	.15		.06
Dodge City, Kans.....	63		5	.33	1.67	
Ablene, Tex.....	70		0	.70		.70
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	55		5	.28	2.12	
El Paso, Tex.....	69		1	.28	1.42	
Tucson, Ariz.....	74		2	.20	.20	
Pacific Coast :						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	50			.60		
Olympia, Wash.....	54		2	.93		.44
Portland, Oregon.....	58		4	.64	.14	
Roseburg, Oregon.....	57		3	.35	.45	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	69			.16		
Sacramento, Cal.....	66		1	.09		.09
San Francisco, Cal.....	61		1	.09		.09
Fresno City, Cal.....	71		5	.07		.07
Keeler, Cal.....	69		3	.05		.05
Los Angeles, Cal.....	68		4	.09		.09
San Diego, Cal.....	66		2	.07		.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	79		1	.07		.07

* The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the medical officers of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service stationed at foreign ports; from the United States consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

AFRICA.

Senegal free from Cholera.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Goree-Dakar, September 7, 1893.

SIR: The cholera, which was about at its maximum when I sent my dispatch No. 170 of August 1, suddenly declined in virulence, and by the 23d of the same month it had entirely disappeared from the colony. Clean bills of health are therefore now offered, and I learn that the steamers from Europe, having been informed of the fact, are loading for here as usual.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. STRICKLAND,
United States Consul.

To Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

BELGIUM.

Cholera at Antwerp.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, September 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this morning, following an invitation of the burgomaster of the city, the consular corps met at the "Hotel de Ville," or city hall, to receive information in regard to the cholera.

It was stated by the officials that since July 28 there had been in the city 78 cases of cholera and 51 deaths.

Reference to my last dispatch on this subject, No. 24, dated August 31, 1893, will show that up to two or three days before that time—say, August 27—there had been reported 31 cases and 19 deaths, seeming thus to indicate that between August 27 and to-day—a period of twenty-six days—there have been 47 cases and 22 deaths.

I had not supposed that there had been so much cholera in the city, but the systematic efforts of the authorities to conceal all facts relating to the disease cause me to be free from surprise at the disclosure.

I will to-day acquaint Assistant Surgeon Rosenau with the above facts.

The weather is at present very cold and chilly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARVEY JOHNSON,
Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, Belgium, September 21, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that sporadic cases of cholera continue to manifest themselves at Antwerp. For the week ended September 16, 11 cases and 5 deaths are reported.

On the occasion of my visit to the hospital to-day there was only 1 case remaining under treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. J. ROSENAU,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Leprosy at Demerara.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Demerara, British Guiana, September 6, 1893.

SIR: It is an indisputable and conceded fact that leprosy exists here extensively and in a very malignant form.

The colonial government has taken no adequate action to prevent the spreading of the disease, and it seems to me that under existing conditions its introduction into the United States would be a very easy matter. It has been the custom heretofore at this consulate to give a clean "bill of health" to vessels clearing from here to points in the United States. Hereafter, and until I am in receipt of your orders on the subject, I shall issue the same "bill of health" as has been customary, but including a memorandum to the effect that leprosy is prevalent at Demerara.

After that it will necessarily fall upon the health authorities of the ports of destination to inspect the crews of vessels, order disinfection, or take the requisite action necessary to prevent the introduction of the disease into the United States.

This consulate will also see that no vessel clearing from here for the United States shall ship any part of her crew here.

The disease is mostly restricted to the lower classes, and for that reason may not have received the attention warranted from the colonial government. If, however, I understand its character correctly, as well as the local sanitary regulations, there is nothing to prevent leprosy becoming epidemic.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that my information has been acquired not only from personal observation, but also from statements made by prominent physicians, lawyers, and merchants of the community, and is indisputable.

Awaiting your commands as to the proper course of action to adopt,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS S. DELAPLAINE, Jr.,
Consul.

To Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

FRANCE.

Cholera in the Department of Loire Inférieure.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Havre, France, September 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the cholera epidemic at Brest is declared at an end, there having been no deaths for ten days. Mr. Martin Durr, the sanitary delegate sent by the minister of the

interior, is now making a tour of inspection in the department of the Finistère.

The cholera epidemic is said to be due to bad drinking water.

The cholera at Nantes is on the decrease.

The English journals mention some suspicious cases at Arras, France, but nothing official has been received as yet.

Respectfully, yours,

E. R. HOUGHTON,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Under date of September 26, 1893, the United States consul at Nantes reports that during the week ended September 24, 1893, there was 33 cases of cholera and 26 deaths from the same disease.

GERMANY.

Cholera in Germany.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, September 19, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past summer great care has been taken at this office to secure prompt and active coöperation on the part of all United States consular officers within the Frankfort supervision, in watching and reporting promptly, as required by existing instructions, any appearance of cholera in their respective districts, and more especially of any outbreak which should manifest the character of an epidemic.

Thus far, fortunately, no such serious outbreak has occurred in this portion of Germany. Although isolated cases of cholera have appeared at various points along the river Rhine, they have all had a common origin, and the disease has at no place escaped the control of the sanitary authorities and infected the population of a village or neighborhood.

The most serious instance of the transmission of choleraic infection in this region has occurred at Solingen, a manufacturing town in the consular district of Barmen, where, on the 8th of September, a workman employed in a paper mill was attacked with a well-defined form of Asiatic cholera. This was followed the next day by a precisely similar case in the same locality, that of another employé in the same establishment, and up to the 18th instant 9 in all of the operatives in the same paper mill had been prostrated by the malady, several of the cases having proved fatal. All were promptly cared for by the local sanitary authorities with such good success that so far as can be yet seen no infection has spread to the neighboring town.

This case is notable on account of the clearness and force with which it illustrates the danger which may be hidden and transmitted in old rags, cordage, or other similar material which is used in the manufacture of paper. Investigation of this case has shown that the disease was brought to Solingen in a quantity of old cordage which had been recently imported from Rotterdam.

The first victim was the workman whose duty it was to unroll this cordage and cut it up into lengths suitable for the subsequent processes of paper-making. Having worked among this infected material, he is supposed to have handled and eaten food at his midday lunch without having first washed his hands, and thus the infection was quickly and surely transmitted.

The present general situation may be briefly defined as follows: The water of the whole Lower Rhine, from Mannheim to the sea, is officially

declared to be infected. At Düsseldorf a sanitary frontier is established by the German authorities, at which vessels coming from the Lower Rhine ports are stopped and carefully inspected, and in all doubtful cases their cargoes are transferred to clean boats for transport to their destination farther up the river. When a case of cholera has been found to have occurred on board, the vessel is taken in charge by the sanitary officers and crew, and ship and cargo submitted to the most thorough isolation and disinfection.

All along the Rhine, as far up as Mannheim, the use of the river water for bathing, drinking, or any domestic purpose is strictly forbidden, and at all the river towns local physicians are engaged under special pay by the Government as health officers. Markets, food, materials of all kinds, and the local sources of water supply are under the careful and constant surveillance of sanitary police.

It is largely due to these measures and the prompt thoroughness with which every suspicious case of disease is isolated and treated that the few scattered cases of cholera which have occurred at Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and other points along the river have caused no general alarm and entailed no epidemic. Without exception, these cases have had one common origin, the extreme Lower Rhine, and the victims have been uniformly—with the exception of the paper-mill employés at Solingen—sailors or stevedores employed on the river craft which trade with the ports of the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, there has been announced during the past week an outbreak of the disease at Hamburg; Rotterdam and Antwerp have been likewise attacked, but notwithstanding this and the momentary increase of the malady at Buda-Pesth, there prevails throughout Germany a well-founded confidence that the most dangerous part of the season is past, and that the vigorous and intelligent measures which are enforced everywhere in this country will continue to avert all real danger of serious epidemic. From the standpoint of any person experienced in the peculiarities of cholera, there is something assuring in the fact that wherever the disease has appeared this season in western Europe, whether in France, Italy, Germany, or Austria, it has been everywhere of the same comparatively mild, manageable type, which, although dangerous, as true cholera always is when once contracted, is easily controlled and restricted—a benign attenuated form of the resistless Asiatic scourge that swept Toulon and Marseilles in 1884 and Hamburg in 1892.

Since the 1st of July last cholera has been pronounced at not less than seventy different places in Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the waters of the Elbe, the Rhine, and several other German rivers have been declared infected since the middle of August, but nowhere in either country, with the single exception of Buda-Pesth, has there been developed anything like an uncontrolled epidemic.

Whether by reason of the extraordinary precautions that have been taken, or, as is probable, more because of the steady attenuation of the malady itself with the lapse of time and remoteness from its original Asiatic source, the assuring fact is generally assumed that this is not a "cholera year" in the serious epidemic sense of the term, and the best medical judgment predicts that with the cool weather of October the disease will disappear from this portion of Europe.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera at Geestemünde.

BREMEN, October 1, 1893.

One cholera case at Geestemünde. Imported.

P. M. CARRINGTON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

The Ruhleben disinfection station near Berlin.

BREMEN, GERMANY, September 17, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cable, "Ruhleben station conducted strictly according to our regulations," and to report more fully as follows: The Bremen senate, during the month of August, alarmed at the rapid spread of cholera in south Russia and Galicia, were about to pass a resolution forbidding the entry of emigrants from those countries into Bremen territory, but consented to continue to receive them, provided they and their baggage should be disinfected before their arrival. Arrangements were then made to have this done at the Government station of Ruhleben. I send by this mail a plan of the station to illustrate this report. Ruhleben is situated about 10 kilometers out of Berlin in the direction of Bremen, and its sole use is as a station for emigrants.

The buildings, most of which are of corrugated iron, are separated into two lots by a fence. Into the side which I have marked on the plan "Unclean" all the emigrants passing through the station are received. Those who travel via Bremen are then selected, and with their baggage conducted into an open courtyard, No. 1, where the baggage is deposited, the emigrants passing to the bathroom, No. 2, where there are arrangements for bathing 20 persons at one time, a shower of warm water and an ample supply of softsoap being used. The clothing removed is in the mean time disinfected by steam at a temperature of 104° C. A sufficient force of attendants is on hand to supervise the bathing, and the emigrant is inspected by the doctor before he is allowed to resume his clothing. If the doctor is not satisfied with the result of the bath a second bath is ordered. Bath robes for adults and blankets for children are provided for use while waiting the return of the clothing from the disinfecting room. After the bath emigrants are taken to waiting room No. 3, which they are not allowed to leave until the train is ready. Special cars are provided for the disinfected Bremen people, and the doors are locked until the arrival of the train in Bremen. These people undergo their five days' quarantine here.

The baggage is handled by a second force of employés. Each package is opened, the articles hung up in the disinfecting room, and exposed to a temperature of above 100° C. for at least thirty minutes. Leather goods are disinfected with 5 per cent carbolic acid. In order that the disinfection of heavy clothing and baggage may proceed at the same time, two steam disinfectors are provided. The water supply is from deep wells, and the waste water from the bath drains into brick cisterns, where it is disinfected, and then pumped out into the sand. This precaution is exercised on account of the proximity of the river Spree. A lazaretto is provided for use in case of need. It has, fortunately, not been required during the present season.

The emigrants passing through Ruhleben are from Russia, Galicia, Hungary, and Roumania. Only those for Bremen are bathed and disinfected, and no communication is allowed between the clean and unclean people. The principal portion of the expenses of the station is paid by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

A physician, Dr. Lenthe, has been sent there by the Lloyd Steamship Company to supervise the disinfection and physically examine the emigrants. He has been instructed by the company to reject and send back cases of favus, and at my request he has also been directed to reject feather beds. The certificates are issued jointly by Dr. Lenthe and the representative of the German Government. Samples of the form of certificate and baggage label are herewith inclosed. Consul-General Edwards kindly introduced me to authorities in charge of the station, and rendered me such other assistance as was necessary. I inspected the station on two days, and the manner of conducting the work was entirely satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. CARRINGTON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Detention of emigrants at Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, September 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the rule requiring five days' detention of all emigrants, except those from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, is now working satisfactorily. At first, in spite of the careful instructions of the Lloyd Steamship Company to their agents, many emigrants from various parts of Germany appeared at the inspection the first or second day after their arrival in Bremen, but now it is rare to find an emigrant trying to evade the quarantine.

The volume of emigration from this port is at present very much less than it has been, the steamship *Weimar*, which sailed yesterday for Baltimore, only taking 287, while she has room for over 2,000. This diminution is only partly due to the quarantine. The financial and industrial depression in the United States, and the fact that Russian Jews do not like to travel during their New Year holiday, are believed to be large factors in its causation.

Except for the recent outbreak in Hamburg, cholera is disappearing from Germany. Berlin is now free of even suspicious cases, and no cases have been announced there in two weeks. There are still some cases at "Papiermühle," near Solingen, on the Rhine, and one case was recently reported at Duisberg. With these exceptions I believe the Empire to be free of cholera. During the past two weeks a good many cases of typhoid fever have been reported in Bremen. This, I am told, is customary at this season; otherwise the city is healthy.

Very respectfully,

P. M. CARRINGTON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Disinfection of emigrants' baggage at Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, September 19, 1893.

SIR: Referring to the subject of disinfection of baggage of steerage passengers, concerning which you cabled me on the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that during the past two weeks all baggage of steerage passengers sailing from this port has been opened and disinfected by steam at a maximum temperature of 100° C. For the present this will be continued, for the reason that it is frequently difficult to tell just where a given piece of baggage comes from. Those packages which

come in bond from Hungary are sent to the public disinfection establishment at the Freihafen in Bremerhafen, and there opened and disinfected under supervision of Government officials.

Very respectfully, yours,

P. M. CARRINGTON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Report on cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, *September 20, 1893.*

SIR: Confirming my cablegram of September 18, I have the honor to submit the following report of cholera cases occurring in this city since and including the 15th instant as stated by the authorities.

The cholera commission of the senate makes known the following:

On the 16th instant a 24-year-old laborer residing on Market Strasse, St. Pauli, was attacked with cholera and died on the 17th. On the same day the 35-year-old wife of a shoemaker became sick "hinter dem Strohhaue" (number not given), and the 33-year-old wife of a ship captain at Steindamm, No. 25. Both these cases died at the hospital on the 17th.

On the 17th a servant girl "bei der Kuhmühle," and a long sick patient in the general hospital were attacked. Both died on the morning of the 18th.

Besides these 5 fatal cases there were found since the 15th until this morning, the 18th, 4 other cholera cases, determined to be such by bacteriological examination. One, a Japanese steward, on an Antwerp ship; 1, a laboratory worker; 1, a wetnurse, on Ober Strasse; the other, a widow on Hamburger Strasse. Up to this afternoon 3 suspicious cases were brought under observation.

In addition to above, a further report issued last night, September 19, at 8 p. m., shows 4 new cases and 1 death, making a total of 13 cases and 6 deaths. It may be seen by comparison with a map of Hamburg that all these cases are very widely scattered.

A report was published yesterday (official) that the Elbe water had found access to the new water mains by accident, and that this was the cause of all the trouble. If such be the case two weeks at furthest will see the termination of the disease.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera in Solingen and vicinity.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barmen, September 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a report written by Mr. R. E. Jahn, concerning the epidemic of cholera within the district of the United States consular agency at Solingen. I have the honor to inform you that I am in close communication with the officials in every part of my consular district and that no case of cholera has occurred therein other than those mentioned by Mr. Jahn.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. F. MERRITT,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosure—U. S. Consular Agency, Solingen, Germany.]

SIR: Through the United States consul at Barmen, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the epidemic of cholera which broke out in this district on the 4th of September, and which still continues to exist at Papiermühle, a small community isolated from any large town and composed chiefly of the owners, operators, and artisans connected with the large paper mill around which the small community centers.

The first case of cholera which developed and resulted fatally was that of Fritz Wigershaus, a sorter of rags, employed in the paper mill above mentioned. Wigershaus lived in Papiermühle, and enjoyed good health, but during the night of Saturday, September 2, he became ill, and died at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, September 3.

The death of Wigershaus was so startling in its suddenness, and it was accompanied by such suspicious circumstances, that Prof. Dr. Doenitz, of the University of Bonn, was appealed to to make microscopic examination of the excrement of the dead man.

Prof. Doenitz pronounced the disease to be Asiatic cholera, and the case was at once officially investigated.

It appeared that on the Saturday preceding his death Wigershaus had been working at his post in the paper mill cutting old ropes into small pieces. These ropes were part of a shipment of old rags, ropes, etc., which had been received, as is stated, from Antwerp; and it is the belief of the eminent professors, physicians, and bacteriological experts who have examined into this epidemic at Papiermühle that the Asiatic cholera was brought to this place in the rags, ropes, etc., above mentioned.

On Monday, the day after Wigershaus died, another workman in the paper mill, whose duty had been to receive and macerate the materials which Wigershaus cut to pieces, was taken ill and died in a few hours, as did also on the same day at her home in Sudberg, near Papiermühle, a young woman named Ida von Hahn, who had been the immediate assistant of Wigershaus in the sorting and cutting up of the paper stock. These 3 deaths were followed on Tuesday by the death of a child of Wigershaus. At the same time 7 other persons were attacked by the cholera, 2 of whom have since died. One of the latter, named Anna Schuster, lived at Cronenberg and had been employed in the mill. The total number of cases of cholera at Papiermühle and vicinity now in the hands of the imperial health officers is 14.

As soon as it was authoritatively determined that Asiatic cholera had invaded this locality the municipal and governmental machinery was set in motion to prevent the spread of, and if possible to stamp out, the disease. Among other measures resorted to were the following:

The ropes, rags, and paper stock in the mill were put through a process of disinfection by being subjected to a superheated steam bath. The mill was disinfected with chloride of lime and sulphur. The household furniture and personal effects of Wigershaus and the other victims of cholera have been destroyed by fire. The well from which the water of the community was taken has been closed. The graves of the deceased were dug 2 feet deeper than is usual, and were partially filled with quicklime before the earth was thrown into its place. A cordon of local police guards the roads leading to and from Papiermühle, and communication with the infected place is not permitted except for the necessary conveyance of supplies, which must be under the supervision of a duly qualified medical sanitary inspector. Artisans heretofore employed in the mill residing in the small communities adjacent to

Papiermühle are not permitted to go to and from the mill. No one is permitted to enter the mill who will not submit to strict quarantine for a period of ten days after leaving the mill.

The supervision of sanitary affairs in the infected district is in the hands of Dr. Unshelm, who was one of the principal sanitary commissioners at Hamburg during the cholera epidemic in that city last year. Dr. Frosch, assistant of Prof. Koch, is acting as lieutenant for Dr. Unshelm. Besides these physicians, who do not leave the infected district at all, a corps of competent physicians is in readiness to go into the district at any hour of day or night at a moment's notice.

The situation here is regarded as being grave. The feeling of public safety is uncertain. An extraordinary conference of the principal officers of the Government district of Dusseldorf, to which this entire district is subordinate, has just been held in this city.

The president of this Government district came here from Dusseldorf and presided at a meeting composed of the heads of the subdistricts, the chief mayors of the various towns, the Government counselors, and the sanitary authorities of this section.

In conformity with the decisions reached at this conference barracks have been built for the people at Papiermühle. A public kitchen has been established under the supervision of the sanitary authorities, where all food is cooked, and a water supply service has been arranged by which pure water is carried to the infected place from the living rock spring which supplies Solingen with drinking water.

Festivities, concerts, and public gatherings of all descriptions have been forbidden throughout the district of Solingen. Twice every day or oftener if necessary, the people at Papiermühle are required to undergo inspection, and no one is permitted to leave the place who has not been detained in quarantine, nor can any material of any sort be carried away from the locality without having first been disinfected.

I shall keep a close watch over the cholera epidemic, and will promptly notify the consul at Barmen of any changes or increase of danger which may supervene.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. JAHN,
United States Consular Agent.

SOLINGEN, September 12, 1893.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Inspection of emigrants at Blackwall.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, September 20, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there was a total of 178 emigrants examined at Blackwall and forwarded per American Steamship Line to New York. Of this number 35 were from Rotterdam and had been detained five days and their luggage disinfected. This report is for the week ended September 16, 1893.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

ITALY.

Cholera on steamship Carlo R. arriving at Genoa.

LEGHORN, ITALY, September 30, 1893.

Carlo R. arrived at Genoa from Rio with cholera. Sent to Asinara. Bundree, 57 deaths. Assisting consul. Condition of Leghorn serious.

IRVING C. ROSSE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera on Italian war vessels.

LEGHORN, ITALY, October 2, 1893.

* * * Cholera on war ships *Italia* and *Affondatore*. Ordered to Asinara.

I. C. ROSSE,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Leghorn.

Under date of September 18 the United States consul at Leghorn reports 68 cases of cholera and 17 deaths from that disease during the week ended September 16.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I received a letter from the United States consul at Leghorn, dated September 16, 1893, reporting 45 cases of cholera, with 13 deaths, since the outbreak of the disease in Leghorn. I also quote the following extract from his letter: "Permit me to ask you, in view of the fact that the captain of the port is issuing clean bills of health, whether rags or white beans or dried fruits are entitled to consular certificates here. I would thank you to telegraph the answer to me." In reply I telegraphed: "Food products and rags prohibited, article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2." I also wrote him a letter, in which I called his attention especially to paragraphs 1, 2, and 4, article 7.

There is no cholera in Genoa at this date; none since August 26.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Cholera at Leghorn—Sanitary condition of Carrara.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, September 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the prefect of Leghorn informed me at noon to-day: "Six new cases and 1 death during the past twenty-four hours."

"Il Telegrafo," which I respectfully transmit to the Department of State, under date of 14th-15th instant, with this day's mail, gives a detailed account of the *modus operandi* of fumigation and disinfection.

Consular agent, Mr. St. L. A. Touhay, reports to me: "Sanitary condition of Carrara is excellent."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, September 16, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the prefect of Leghorn informed me at noon to-day, "9 new cases; no deaths during the last twenty-four hours."

Since the outbreak of cholera here I have been in daily correspondence with Drs. G. B. Young and B. W. Brown (assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service), respectively stationed at Naples and Genoa.

I have likewise constantly advised the consul-general at Rome of the status.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, September 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the prefect of Leghorn informed me to-day, "that there had been during the past twenty-four hours (from the 16th to 17th) 6 new cases and 4 deaths."

To-day's report is: "Seven new cases and 3 deaths during the last twenty-four hours."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leghorn, Italy, September 18, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the prefect of Leghorn informed me to-day at noon, "that there had been during the last twenty-four hours 5 new cases and 1 death."

Unless something of serious moment should arise I shall discontinue my daily cholera reports.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. ROSENTHAL,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera at Palermo.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, Italy, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to state that subsequent events have proved that my cablegrams to the Department, in regard to cholera at this

place, have not been inopportune, as Dr. Cerio, assistant sanitary inspector at Naples, and representing Dr. Young, M. H. S., visited Palermo on the 6th and 7th instant and declared it a port that should be considered as infected with cholera.

Dr. Cerio and I spent both days in visiting those places whose goods are transported to Palermo before they are shipped, and after having visited them decided which goods, and under certain conditions only, would be received for shipment.

Several small places in the surrounding country have had suspected cases of cholera, Marsala, an agency of the consulate, being among the number. In all of these places it seems to have been of a sporadic nature.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR,
Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Departure of steamship Fulda from Genoa.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Genoa, September 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure from this port on September 6, 1893, of the steamship *Fulda*, bound for New York, with 453 persons on board. Emigrants, numbering 213, were isolated for five days on steamer *Danzig*, and their baggage exposed to steam, temperature 102° C., for half an hour. Trunks washed with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Second-class passengers from infected localities were also isolated five days and baggage steamed. I required of first-class passengers five days' absence from infected districts, and I inspected their baggage, which, being neat and clean, I passed without disinfection. No suspicious food products allowed as cargo. No cholera since the 2 cases reported August 29.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BROWN,
Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

MEXICO.

Smallpox at San Juan del Norte.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
San Juan del Norte, September 7, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report the outbreak of smallpox at this port, imported here from the interior. As far as I was able to ascertain, there are 4 cases. The hygienic condition of this port became under the last frequent changes of administration very bad, and only a few days ago I handed to the newly appointed Governor-General Q. Escalon (the 6th since April last) a memorandum requesting immediate action in order to prevent the inevitable outbreak of serious epidemics on such well-prepared ground.

I have the honor to be, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,
A. C. BRAIDA,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

RUSSIA.

Cholera at St. Petersburg.

Under date of September 15, the United States consul at St. Petersburg reports that during the week ended September 15 there were 219 cases of cholera, with 83 deaths from that disease.

*Cholera in Moscow.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Moscow, September 13, 1893.

Cases under treatment September 3, 133; cases during week ended September 10, 92; cured during the week, 89; deaths during the week, 44; cases remaining September 10, 92.

N. W. HORNSTEDT,
Acting Consul.

*Cholera in the Caucasus.*UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, Russia, September 9, 1893.

SIR: The following are the official statistics published since my last dispatch, No. 82 of 2d instant, regarding cholera in the Caucasus: Kouban district, August 17 to 26, 164 cases, 116 deaths; Terek district, August 12 to 21, 8 cases, 3 deaths; Tiflis (city), August 26 to September 7, 14 cases, 9 deaths; Poti (town), August 24 to 29, 5 cases, 1 death; Redout-Kale (town), August 17 to 27, 4 cases, 1 death; Koutais government, August 13 to 25, 9 cases; Baku government, August 12 to 19, 1 suspicious case.

On the night of the 26th the dead body of a Turk was found on the seashore at Batoum, who, on post-mortem examination, was found to have died from Asiatic cholera, but no other cases have been reported here since that date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HARRY R. BRIGGS,
Vice-Consul.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SERVIA.

Cholera in Belgrade.

Under date of September 18, the United States consul reports that during the week ended September 16 there were 5 cases of cholera and 4 deaths from that disease.

TURKEY.

The cholera at Bagdad.

Under date of August 31, the United States consul reports as follows:

A week ago to-day (August 24) cholera broke out among the soldiers garrisoned here, and the next day among the civilians. I was not in-

formed until Saturday, August 26, when I immediately cabled the Department of State.

Up to date the following cases and deaths have been reported :

Date.	Military.		Prison.		Civil.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 24 and 25.....	12	3			4	3
Aug. 26.....	9	2			4	3
Aug. 27.....	5	1	1	1	2	1
Aug. 28.....	4	1	4	1	2	1
Aug. 29.....	3	1	1	1	6	2
Aug. 30.....	10	6	1		13	5
Total.....	43	14	7	3	31	15

Grand total: 79 cases, 32 deaths.

The sanitary cordon on the Gharaf has been suppressed, and a cordon has been established from Souleimanieh by Tila'far to Saclavich to protect Mosul and Aleppo. Killah and Kerbella are also surrounded by a military cordon.

The sanitary steps taken here in the city are among archæological curiosities and belong to the fourteenth century. They consist chiefly in forbidding the sale of watermelons. Yesterday some 20 kufas (Tigris boats) loaded with watermelons were boarded by soldiers, who began to pitch the melons overboard. At once a yell arose on shore, and a thousand men and boys stripped and jumped into the river, gathering melons by the dozens, and fighting like demons over "the forbidden fruit." Even some of the women went into the river, and secured what, no doubt, "was pleasant to their eyes." Then they all gorged themselves for nothing (a board of health banquet). No attempt is made to give us good water. Some of the authorities (the commander in chief of the army) deny that it is cholera.

BULLETINS FOR LOWER MESOPOTAMIA.

Chatra, August 22, 2 cases, 1 death; August 23, 3 cases, 1 death; August 24, 6 cases, 4 deaths; August 25, 4 cases, 2 deaths; August 26, 14 cases, 3 deaths; August 27, 8 cases, 3 deaths; August 28, 14 cases, 3 deaths.

Hay, August 20, 1 death; August 21, 1 case.

Nazrieh, August 25, 13 cases, 2 deaths; August 26, 8 cases, 7 deaths; August 27, 12 cases, 9 deaths; August 28, 18 cases, 4 deaths; August 29, 16 cases, 7 deaths.

Bassorah, August 27, 1 death.

Relative to outbreak of cholera from disease at Scutari.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Constantinople, September 8, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the first official sanitary bulletin, No. 1, which just reached me, through the United States sanitary delegate to the Turkish board of health here, concerning the outbreak of a disease in the Turkish lunatic asylum at Scutari, Asia, which disease is not designated as Asiatic cholera, but is reported to be of a cholera form, or of a suspicious character. The board of health here

has decided that a quarantine of twenty-four hours be enforced in all other parts of the Empire against arrivals from Constantinople. As I have not been officially informed that there is cholera in the city, except as above stated, I thought best not to telegraph to the Department of State.

The board of health refuses to issue clean bills of health, but issues sanitary certificates to shippers of goods from this port to America, with a postscript that since the 17th and 29th of August, 1893, cases of choleric form, of which many ended fatally, have occurred in said asylum at Scutari.

According to the official reports published, the other parts of this capital are free from any epidemic or contagious disease. Meanwhile, prophylactic measures are taken by the municipal and sanitary authorities of this capital at the special orders of His Majesty the Sultan, and various commissions have been instituted to carry out said orders, and physicians have been appointed at different headquarters in order to attend any patients. It is earnestly hoped that the terrible scourge will not assume an epidemic form in this capital.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. HESS,
United States Consul-General.

To the Hon JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cholera reported at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, September 14, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of this date, which read as follows: "Department State, Washington. Cholera. Hess."

It was upon the receipt of the inclosed official sanitary bulletins, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, which show that a few suspicious cases of cholera form, have occurred outside of the insane asylum at Scutari, 1 in Stam-boul, in the Turkish quarter called Fatih, with all the symptoms of cholera, but not resulting in death as yet, that I thought advisable to send you the above telegram.

Prophylactic measures are continuing, and there is still much hope, as the season is rather advanced, that the scourge will not go beyond the limits of a sporadic form.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. HESS,
United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

VENEZUELA.

Yellow fever at Caracas.

Under date of September 30, the following cablegram from the United States minister at Caracas was transmitted to this Bureau by the Department of State:

CARACAS, *September 28, 1893.*

Various cases of yellow fever.

List of countries and places in which cholera has been officially reported since June 1, 1893.

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended October 6, 1893.]

AFRICA.—Alexandria, at lazaretto: Mogador, quarantine station; Saint Louis, and Goree-Dakar. Senegal.*

ARABIA.—Djeddah, Mecca, Medina, Mina; also along the Hejaz.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Beregh, Bralia (Roumania), Dees, Doboka, Hattyyen-Kerec, Szaholes, Szatmar, Tisza, *Vienna*; also, in Galicia and Bukowina, Buda-Pesth, Kis-Varda, Doreebad, Szabolcs (county of), Marmoros (county).

BELGIUM.—*Antwerp*, city and province.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro,† San Paulo.

FRANCE.—Alais, Aubenas, Avignon, Bordeaux, Brest, Cadiè, Cette, *Chautenay les Nantes*, Cuers, Hyères, Larcet, La Seyne, La Vallette, Limoges, Lorient district, Lyons, Marseilles, Mines, Mirepoix, Montpellier, *Nantes*, Pamiers, Pierre Benité, Privas, Salon, Sorgues, Toulon, Toulouse, Vannes district, Department of Basses Alpes.

GERMANY.—Barmen, Berlin,‡ Cologne, Donaueschingen, Duisburg, *Geestemünde*, *Hamburg*, Homberg (district of Moers), Neuss, Neuwied, *Papiermühle*, Solingen, Stettin, St. Goars, St. Goarshausen.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Hull, Grimby, London, Rotherham.

INDIA.—*Calcutta*.

ITALY.—Anna Capri, Alessandria (province of), Barra, Bubbio, Caivano, Campalasso, Capri (island of), Castellamare, Canerta, Cueno (province of), Feddio, Fresonaro, Furori Grotta, Gragnano, Gaeta, Genoa, *Leghorn*, Maddaloni, Montegioco, Naples,§ *Origlio*, *Palermo*, Pavia, Piedmont, Roccanerano, *Rome*, Rounigliano, Rouaverano, San Guliano Vecchio, San Salvatore, Sorrento, Sulmona, Torre Garfali, Torre Annunziata.

JAPAN.—Hiogo, *Osaka*.

NETHERLANDS.—Ameide, Amsterdam, Avereest, Delft, Deventer, Dubbledam, Durgerdam, Elden, Giesendam, Hansweert, Kralingen, Koog a. d. Zaan, Leerdam, Molenaarsgraaf, Nieuwe-Wetering, Oudshoorn a. d. Rhijn, Ouwerschie, Puttershock, Renkum, *Rotterdam*, Rump, Rozendaal, Streefkerk, Ter Neusen, The Hague, Utrecht, Woubrugge, Werkendam, Ysselmonde, Zuilichem, Zwijndregt, Zaandam.

RUSSIA.—Governments of Astrakhan, *Baku*, Bessarabia, Charchoff, Cherson district, Don district, Etissavetpol, Ekaterinoslav, Grodno, Ralish, Kaluga, Kazan, Kharkoff, Kieff, *Koutais*, Kostroma, *Kuban*, Kursk, Kutaish, Lomza, Minsk, *Moscow*, Movileff, Nicolaieff, Novocherkask, Orel, Orenberg, Orloff, Perm, Penza, Petersburg, Podolia, Podolsk, Poltavà, *Redout-Kale*, Riazan, Saratoff, Samara, Sebastopol, Simbrisk, Smolensk, Stavropol, Tamboff, Taurida, *Terek*, Tchernigoff, Tersk, Tomsk, Tula, Tver, Ufa, Viatka, Vladimer, Volinsk, Voronesh, Yaroslaff; cities of Batoum, Ekaterinoslav, Kertch, Kieff, Moscow, Niji-Novgorod, *Poti*, Rostoff, *St. Petersburg*, *Tiflis*, Warsaw.

SERVIA.—*Belgrade*.

SPAIN.—Catalonia, Bilbao.

* Reported free from cholera August 23, 1893.

† Officially denied.

‡ Berlin officially declared cholera free September 16, 1893.

§ In the province of Naples the following towns are reported: Cassino, Chinetela, Gragnano, Nocera, Pagana, Scafati.

TURKEY.—Aboulhassib, Abovdjernil, Abrufassié, Avassum, *Bagdad*, *Bassorah*, *Constantinople*, *Chatra Amara*, Djilila, Guèrmah, *Hai*, Hassan-Hayoun, Aamissieh, Kut, Menasin, Mohammerah, Mountefik, *Nazrieh*, Shouk-el-Sheouk, Smyrna, Tau, Zolen, Zubeir.

Cities where yellow fever has been officially reported to this Bureau as existing since June 1, 1893.

[Those in italics have been reported during the week ended October 6, 1893.]

BRAZIL.—Pará, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos.

CUBA.—*Cienfuegos*, *Havana*, Matanzas, Neuvas, *Sagua la Grande*, *Santiago de Cuba*.

COSTA RICA.—Limon.

ECUADOR.—*Guayaquil*.

MEXICO.—Merida, *Vera Cruz*.

COLOMBIA.—Bocas del Toro.

UNITED STATES.—Georgia, *Brunswick*, *Jesup*, *St. Simons Island*, *Jekyl Island*, *Conquest's Camp*, *Satilla River*.

VENEZUELA.—*Caracas*.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*Melbourne and suburbs*.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 474,810. Total deaths, 823, including measles, 186; scarlet fever, 6; influenza, 2; whooping cough, 12; diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; dysentery, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 68.

Sydney.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 411,710. Total deaths, 512, including enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 21; diphtheria, 14; and whooping cough, 5.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of September 30 the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 119 deaths in this city during the week ended September 30, 1893. Twelve of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 35 new cases, 6 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 3 by diphtheria, and 1 by glanders.

Not one of the deaths by yellow fever during the week were in the military hospital, but all occurred in civil hospitals and private houses.

FRANCE—*Calais*.—Month of August, 1893. Population, 56,867. Total deaths, 110, including measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; and phthisis pulmonalis, 12.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 16 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz, 11.2, and the highest in Burnley, viz, 30.1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and forty-one deaths were registered during the week, including 1 from smallpox; measles, 18; scarlet fever, 25; diphtheria, 65; whooping cough, 50; enteric fever, 11; diar-

rhea and dysentery, 118; and 4 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand. In greater London 1,819 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 16; and diarrhea, 29.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 16 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.2 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 7.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 35.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 190 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 2; enteric fever, 13; and diarrhea, 25.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 16 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 16.6, and the highest in Perth, viz, 22.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 528, including measles, 4; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 19; fever, 14; and diarrhea, 72.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of July, 1893. Estimated population, 215,000. Total deaths, 452, including measles, 7; scarlet fever, 10; smallpox, 12; diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6; dysentery, 19; whooping cough, 2; and diarrhea, 80.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated from the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, Berlin, September 14 and 21, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Official reports of September 15 show 22 cases of cholera. Of these 1 case occurred at Kurzebrack on the Vistula in the person of a river boatman. The remaining 22 cases are reported from the Rhine province; 2 among boatmen at St. Goar and Duisburg; 1 at Cologne, the remaining 18 at a paper mill at Solingen. A special commission has been sent to Solingen from Berlin to inquire into the origin of the epidemic at that place. Berlin has been declared free from cholera since September 11. One case of cholera was reported at Hamburg September 9. It occurred on the English steamer *Gallina*, which arrived at Hamburg September 5 from Rotterdam with 6 suspicious cases on board.

FRANCE.—With regard to the epidemic in Brittany the Semaine Médicale reports as follows: For the past two months cholera has been present in Brest and in many towns in its vicinity. Sixteen cases, 10 of which were fatal, were reported from the military hospital. In the civil hospital the number of fatal cases reported since the outbreak of the epidemic is 40. The disease was exceptionally violent on the islands of Molene and Trielen, to which it was imported from Conquet, where 10 cholera deaths occurred. On the two islands, which have a population of a little over 500, there have been 54 deaths from cholera, or 12.8 per cent of the population, since August 2. At Plouarzel 6 persons died of cholera and many more at Camaret. At the present time the disease

prevails most at St. Pierre, Quilbignon, in the vicinity of Brest, and at Recouvrance and Annexion, suburban quarters of the city.

The official report of the epidemic at Nantes, furnished to the health authorities of the German Empire, is as follows: In the month of March, 3 cases, 1 death; in April, 5 cases, 3 deaths; in May, 13 cases, 9 deaths; in June, 47 cases, 30 deaths; in July, 92 cases, 61 deaths; in all, 160 cases, 104 deaths. In the vicinity of the city, at several localities, the total number of cases was 142; deaths, 92; at St. Nazaire, 63 cases, 46 deaths; at Chantenay, 30 cases, 20 deaths. At Marseilles, from August 22 to 28, only 4 cholera cases were observed. At Perpignan, during July, there were 69 deaths from cholera; during August, only 4.

ITALY.—Reports of cholera cases are received from various localities in southern Italy. At Naples, up to September 4, the number of cases was 424, deaths, 360; in Sulmona, 106 cases, 90 deaths; at Cassino, daily, cholera cases are reported; at Rome, 14 cases and 7 deaths have been reported; at Palermo, 9 cases and 6 deaths were reported September 15; on September 16, 10 cases, 4 deaths. A violent outbreak of cholera is reported from Leghorn.

SPAIN.—An outbreak of the cholera epidemic is reported from the provinces of Biscay and Saragossa.

NETHERLANDS.—The entire area of country watered by the Waal, the Leck, the Yssel, the Lower Linge, and the Leiden branch of the Rhine, is infected. Reports of isolated cases are received from numerous localities along these rivers. At Leerdam, on the Linge, 33 cases and 18 deaths are reported up to September 9; at Hansweerd, 11 cases, 4 deaths; at Rotterdam, up to September 10, 28 cases and 17 deaths. Fresh cases are observed at Amsterdam and Utrecht.

ENGLAND.—The cholera epidemic is on the increase. At Grimsby and Hull choleraic cases and deaths have been recently reported, and isolated cases are observed at Rotherham, Hartlepool, Retford, Leicester, Boston, Gainsborough, Bingley near Bradford, Ashton, Middleton, and London. Numerous cases have occurred at Ashborne, in Derbyshire. One case has been observed at Stronmers, in the Orkney Islands, in the person of a sailor from Grimsby.

RUSSIA.—This country may be regarded as the focus of cholera in Europe. Here the disease is not only widely diffused, but, in most of the districts attacked, virulent in character. The Russian press reports give the following statistics: Government of Podolia, August 20 to September 2, 1,722 cases, 653 deaths; Kursk, 571 cases, 219 deaths; Orel, 623 cases, 215 deaths; Kiev, 789 cases, 297 deaths; Woronesch, 43 cases, 186 deaths; Wladimir, 385 cases, 148 deaths; Wolhgnia, 228 cases, 72 deaths; Minsk, 329 cases, 102 deaths; Mohilew, 642 cases, 224 deaths, from September 3 to 9; Nishni-Novgorod, 1,465 cases, 728 deaths, from August 13 to September 9; Don province, 107 cases, 73 deaths, from September 5 to 11.

An increase of the epidemic is observed in the governments of Kiev, Woronesch, Wolhgnia, and Tula; also in St. Petersburg; a decrease in Kursk, Wladimir, Orel, the Don province, Charkow, Minsk, and Mohilew. The Daily Gazette gives the following summary of statistics: From July 1 to the first week in August, inclusive, there were 10,640 cases of cholera in 48 governments of Russia, and 3,780 deaths from cholera. The number of deaths previous to July 1 was 1,000, making a total, in round numbers, of 5,000. During the cholera epidemic of 1892 the number of deaths for the same period was 72,000.

The statement that cholera is abating in Russian Poland is not confirmed. Choleraic cases are also reported from Tiflis, Poti, Baku.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Galicia.—An abatement of the cholera epidemic is reported. The total number of cholera cases in Galicia from August 16 to September is stated at 502, of which 302, or 61 per cent, were fatal. A recent outbreak of cholera is reported from Cracow, September 12. In Hungary, from August 30 to September 5, 715 cases and 426 deaths from cholera are reported from 183 communities. At Buda-Pesth a prisoner died of cholera, September 15; at Agram, up to September 7, 3 cases, 2 deaths; at Semlin, September 9, 1 case, 1 death were reported; at Belgrade, from September 2 to 7, 4 cases and 3 deaths were reported; on September 8 and 9, 3 deaths; on September 12, 1 death. No reliable information is received from Roumania. At Giurgeur, on September 2, 13 cases, 3 deaths were reported; at Braila, from August 26 to 31, 97 cases, 56 deaths; in Calaraschi, 9 cases, 9 deaths; at Sulina, from August 25 to 31, 32 cases, 15 deaths; Pultscha, 8 cases, 6 deaths; Cernawoda-Fetesti, 48 cases, 38 deaths; Galatz, 25 cases, 20 deaths. The disease has not yet been observed at Buda-Pesth.

TURKEY.—Cholera has lately obtained a foothold in Constantinople. At the insane asylum at Scutari, where there are 100 patients and 100 attendants, there were, September 13, 103 cases, 66 deaths. In the city of Scutari and in Galata and Stamboul, isolated cases occur.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—At Smyrna, from August 18 to 21, there were 84 cases of cholera and 52 deaths; from August 22 to 27, 99 cases, 69 deaths. One case was observed in the harbor of Clazomene. It is reported from Sinope that almost all vessels arriving from the ports on the Danube have cholera cases on board. At the hospital at Sinope there were 31 cholera patients on August 17, and 3 new cases on August 18, 2 of which were fatal. On August 19, 7 patients were received, 2 of whom died; on August 20, 2 cases, both fatal; on August 21, 10 cases, 3 of which were fatal.

PERSIA.—From August 7 to 21, 10 deaths from cholera were reported at Amol, 15 at Kodjour, 15 at Firuzkuh, 25 at Lahidjan, 130 at Chuster.

ALGERIA.—The cholera epidemic continues. At the close of August it was specially prevalent in Ain M'sila, Oned-Athmenia, Khroub, and El Grenah. Cholera was also prevalent in a violent form in Tunis.

MOROCCO.—Cholera was present in a severe form on the island of Mogodor, the island quarantine station for returning pilgrims at the close of August. From August 22 to 29 there were 32 cases and 8 deaths; on September 2, 11 cases, 2 deaths. Since September 3 only 1 case has been observed.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aden	Aug. 23.	35,000	18									
Aden	Sept. 2	35,000	9			1						
Aix-la-Chapelle	Sept. 9	107,737	52									
Alexandria	Aug. 31	231,396	190					1		1	2	1
Amsterdam	Sept. 16	426,480	124						1	1	2	3
Antwerp	Sept. 16	248,296	89	5	1				2	2		
Bagdad	Aug. 19.		28					4				
Bagdad	Aug. 26		29	11				2				
Bamberg	Sept. 9.	37,531	17									
Barmen	Sept. 9.	118,000	45						1	5		1
Barmen	Sept. 16.	118,000	29									
Basle	Sept. 16.	78,000	32							1	1	
Batoum	Sept. 11.	28,000	10					2				
Belfast	Sept. 16.	265,123	115				1					
Belleville	Sept. 23.	10,200	4					1			2	3
Berlin	Sept. 2.	1,750,000	1,017	1				12	14	39	10	
Bologna	Sept. 16.	146,068	55					2				
Bordeaux	Sept. 3.	252,415	78			5		3			4	
Bordeaux	Sept. 10.	252,415	90						2	1		1
Bordeaux	Sept. 17.	252,415	113			3				3		
Bradford	Sept. 16.	221,610	105			2		1	3			3
Bristol	Sept. 16.	225,146	83						1	2	1	2
Bremen	Sept. 9.	127,000	72						1	3	1	
Birmingham	Sept. 16.	487,897	200		2		3		1			6
Brunswick	Sept. 16.	109,750	29					2	4			
Brussels	Sept. 9.	483,081	164							1	1	
Cairo	Aug. 31.	374,838	407					11		1		3
Calcutta	Aug. 19.	681,560	424	19	2							
Calcutta	Aug. 26.	681,560	346	14								
Cartagena	Aug. 27.	25,000	10									
Cartagena	Sept. 2.	25,000	9									
Ceiba	Sept. 16.	5,000	2									
Ceiba	Sept. 24.	5,000	1									
Chatham	Sept. 23.	10,000	2									
Chemnitz	Sept. 14.	143,000	96						1	2	3	3
Christiania	Sept. 16.	161,151	68						1	3	2	
Cienfuegos	Sept. 23.	23,000	25	9								
Coaticook	Sept. 23.	2,500	1									
Cognac	Sept. 16.	17,500	4									
Copenhagen	Sept. 9.	334,000	157						1	5		1
Crefeld	Sept. 16.	108,000	73							2		
Danzig	Sept. 16.	121,000	82				1	2	3	3	3	
Demerara	Aug. 5.	53,174	64									
Demerara	Aug. 12.	53,174	39									
Demerara	Aug. 19.	53,174	55									
Demerara	Aug. 26.	53,174	41									
Denia	Sept. 9.	14,000	2									
Dresden	Sept. 9.	308,930	157							2		1
Dublin	Sept. 16.	349,648	190									
Dundee	Sept. 16.	157,289	67				5					4
Dusseldorf	Sept. 9.	159,590	66							2		
Edinburgh	Sept. 16.	267,672	89						2			1
Fayal	Aug. 5.	22,639	4									
Fayal	Aug. 12.	22,639	4									
Fayal	Aug. 19.	22,639	4									
Fayal	Aug. 26.	22,639	4									
Fayal	Sept. 2.	22,639	6									
Florence	Sept. 18.	186,015	78					3		2		
Flushing	Sept. 16.	15,000	9									
Funchal	Sept. 9.	145,000	16				1					
Fürth	Aug. 26.	45,000	36					4				
Fürth	Sept. 2.	45,000	29									
Gorce	Aug. 12.	1,500	2									
Genoa	Sept. 16.	182,082	89					3		1		
Ghent	Sept. 16.	151,811	61					1			4	1
Gibraltar	Sept. 17.	25,755	9									
Girgenti	Sept. 9.	23,847	8									
Glasgow	Sept. 16.	572,500	238						8	5	7	8
Goderick	Sept. 15.	3,954	1									
Gothenburg	Sept. 9.	108,000	24					1				1
Halifax	Sept. 23.	38,700	1					1				
Hanover	Sept. 9.	191,400	72									
Havre	Sept. 9.	116,369	94					4			2	3
Havana	Sept. 21.	200,048	141	14						2		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Huddersfield.....	Sept. 16.....	97,532	29									
Kehl.....	Sept. 5.....	129,556	45					1	1	1		
Kingston, Canada.....	Sept. 29.....	19,264	5									
Königsberg.....	Sept. 16.....	161,520	188						2	3		
Leeds.....	Sept. 16.....	382,004	45	17		2		6	1	2	1	3
Leghorn.....	Sept. 16.....	103,166	13					2				
La Guayra.....	Sept. 16.....	7,500	15									
Leith.....	Sept. 16.....	70,972	25							1		1
Licata.....	Sept. 10.....	20,000	19								3	
Liege.....	Sept. 16.....	155,898	42									
Liverpool.....	Sept. 16.....	517,980	253				2	5	6		3	2
London, England.....	Sept. 15.....	5,633,806	1,441	4	1			11	25	65	18	50
Lyons.....	Sept. 9.....	500,000	119					3				
Magdeburg.....	Sept. 9.....	215,799	132					1		18		
Manchester.....	Sept. 16.....	517,760	205					1	3		1	3
Mannheim.....	Sept. 9.....	80,000						1				
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 2.....	40,000	26									
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 9.....	40,000	26									
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 16.....	40,000	27									
Marsala.....	Sept. 9.....	40,131	30									
Matamoros.....	Sept. 22.....	8,000	5					1				3
Matanzas.....	Sept. 20.....	40,000	23									
Mayence.....	Sept. 16.....	72,281	25							1	3	
Melbourne.....	Aug. 19.....	474,810						2				
Moscow.....	Sept. 10.....	800,000	588	54				6	4	10	1	5
Munich.....	Sept. 9.....	380,000	219						1	6	2	1
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Sept. 16.....	197,026	106							1		
Nuremberg.....	Sept. 2.....	153,500	74							1		
Odessa.....	Sept. 9.....	315,900	186					1	1	3	3	1
Osaka.....	Sept. 1.....	479,895				1				1		
Palermo.....	Sept. 9.....	250,000	125	30			1	4	6	1		
Paris.....	Sept. 16.....	2,424,755	813			13		13	4	15	2	
Piedras Negras.....	Sept. 16.....	10,000	2									
Plymouth.....	Sept. 16.....	86,772	20									
Port au Prince.....	Aug. 27.....	40,000	17									
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 3.....	40,000	17									
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 12.....	40,000	22									
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 17.....	40,000	13									
Port Hope.....	Sept. 30.....	6,610	2									
Port Sarnia.....	Sept. 23.....	7,000	1									
Prague.....	Sept. 9.....	186,315	10						6	4		
Prague.....	Sept. 16.....	186,315	9					1	2	6		
Prescott.....	Sept. 14.....	2,988	1									
Prescott.....	Sept. 21.....	2,988	1									
Prescott.....	Sept. 28.....	2,988	2									
Puerto Cabello.....	Sept. 16.....	10,500	11									
Rhems.....	Sept. 16.....	110,000	40							1		
Rome.....	Aug. 26.....	449,739	146	2				3		3	1	
Rotterdam.....	Sept. 16.....	222,233	88	5		7			1			
St. Petersburg.....	Sept. 2.....	1,100,000	108	83		3		8	4	5	4	1
Sagua la Grande.....	Sept. 23.....	17,536	11		1		1	1				
San Juan del Norte.....	Sept. 9.....	500	1									
San Juan del Norte.....	Sept. 16.....	500	1				1					
Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 22.....	50,000	24		2					10		
Schiedam.....	Sept. 16.....	25,280	10									
Sheffield.....	Sept. 16.....	335,085	149					5			2	3
Sonneberg.....	Sept. 10.....	12,000	5									
Southampton.....	Sept. 16.....	66,119	28					1		1		
Stettin.....	Sept. 9.....	122,000	69							2		
Stockholm.....	Sept. 9.....	249,246	95					1	8	2		2
Stockholm.....	Sept. 19.....	249,246	67						2	2		1
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 14.....	139,659	55				1				1	
Sunderland.....	Sept. 16.....	134,394	77					6				
Swansea.....	Sept. 16.....	95,000	33					2				
Tampico.....	Sept. 24.....	7,500	19									
Tegucigalpa.....	Sept. 9.....	12,000	3									
Trapani.....	Sept. 9.....	43,095	9									
Trieste.....	Sept. 9.....	158,314	86		9				1	6		
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 5.....	5,000	6									
Teneriffe.....	Sept. 16.....	5,000	4									
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 16.....	10,280	10									
Venice.....	Sept. 9.....	163,707	55					1				
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 21.....	25,500	28	3								

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Victoria, B. C.....	Sept. 9....	16,841	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B. C.....	Sept. 16....	16,841	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Sept. 9....	1,364,548	467	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	5
Warsaw.....	Sept. 9....	500,931	264	1	.....	12	1	2	8	8	4
Winnipeg.....	Sept. 25....	32,119	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Zuich.....	Sept. 9....	110,000	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.